THE
Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9161. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, MAY 22, 1780.

ABOUT 1800 Stone of excellent OLD HAY, to be stuped at HAWTHORNDEN, To-morrow, being Tuesday the 23d current, at twelve noon. It will be sold in small quantities, if offerers for the whole do not cast up.

Black, Grey, and fashionable-coloured Cloths.

ARMOUR and HAMILTON,

Opposite to the Luckenbooths, EDINBURGH,

HAVE presently on hand a large Assortment of Superfine CLOTHS, of all the colours in fashion; as Champignon, Rodacy, Argyle, Beaver, Noisette, &c. &c. Fine Seconds, Forrelt, Livery, and Hunters Cloths; Duffles, Freezes, and every article of Woollen Drapery.

Fashionable and Military-cock'd HATS; also, a few of a moderate size, to be sold very low.

STOCKINGS of all kinds, particularly SILK STOCKINGS for Ladies and Gentlemen, at 6s. 6d. and upwards. Ladies fine Cotton Hose, at 2s. 6 d. and 3s.

A very great variety of Queen's Cloths, Stripped and Figured Cloths, Sagathies and Flannels for riding dresses.

Riding Beavers and Feathers, Girdles, &c.

An Assortment of Vest Stuffs, suitable to the season.

ARMOUR and HAMILTON, by care in selecting their goods, and by moderating their profits, hope to maintain the character the Public has bestowed upon them, of having the articles they deal in the best of their kinds, and at the lowest prices.

PATENT LIGHT CAST IRON-PANS, &c.

JUST arrived, and to be sold on the lowest terms, at W. BRAIDWOOD's Warehouse, south side of the Grass-market, Edinburgh,

A very complete Assortment of the New-invented CAST IRON KITCHEN-FURNITURE, made of a refined malleable metal, which does not break, though it scarcely exceeds the weight of copper. This assortment consists of Sauce-Pans and Goblets from 1 pint to 3 gallons, English measure; Round and Oval Pots, from 1½ to 10 gallons; Tea-Kettles and Boilers, from 1 to 2 gallons; and Stew-Pans, from 6 to 12 inches over. These are greatly preferable to every other sort of kitchen-furniture, as they are free from the hurtful quality of copper, and the brittleness and inconvenient weight of common cast iron. They are also cheaper and much more durable than copper, and will save the trouble and expence of tinning.

W. BRAIDWOOD CONTINUES TO SELL,

All sorts of CARRON GRATES ready mounted, Smoke-Stoves on the same construction with Brodie's Patent Grates (at less than one-third of the price), Pedestal Laundry and Heating Stoves, Perpetual Ovens, Boiling-Tables, Furnace Doors and Grates, Smoothing-Irons, Boilers, Pots, Kettles, and a great variety of other Carron Articles. Also, great choice of English Fenders and Fire-Irons, Common Ribbed Fenders, Frying-Pans, Branders, Bellows, Coal-Backets, Fire-Pans, &c.

All sorts of Locks, Hinges, Desk and Drawer Mounting, Nails, Wood Screws, Coffin-Mounting, and every other Hardware Article necessary for Joiners and Cabinet-makers, which will be sold, as usual, to tradesmen and dealers at a very considerable discount.

JOHN STURROCK, Tea and Spirit Dealer,

Head of the Cannongate, Edinburgh,

HEREBY informs his Customers, That he has on hand a large stock of TEAS, COFFEE, FOREIGN and BRITISH SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS, and WINES; all of the best qualities, and SELLING at the lowest prices. As these liquors were imported before the additional duty took place, they will be sold considerably below the present advanced prices.

The above commodities will be found much finer in quality, and cheaper, than those frequently sold by *Hawkers*, who have no other way of being supplied but from the shops in town; and the public will do well not to buy from those impostors, as by doing so they incur the penalty of Ten Pounds sterling for each offence.

SALE of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and SILVER PLATE.

THERE will be SOLD by public roup upon Tuesday the 23d of May instant, in that house at the west end of St Andrew's Square, in the New Town of Edinburgh, belonging to the Hon. David Stuart, and lately possessed by the Earl of Traquair, The whole HOUSE-HOLD FURNITURE, consisting of mounted beds, feather-beds, sheets and blankets, table linens, carpets, a good eight-day clock, and other articles of furniture, all in good condition, having been purchased a few years ago.

As also, there will be sold by public roup at the said house, upon Wednesday the 24th of May instant, a genteel assortment of SILVER PLATE, of good fashion and taste, the property of a person of distinction lately deceased; some CHINA, and eight dozen and upwards of good CLARET WINE.

The roup of the furniture will begin upon Tuesday the 23d instant at eleven o'clock, and the roup of the silver plate and wine, will begin on Wednesday the 24th instant, at the same hour.

A particular list of the Silver Plate will be seen by calling at the house, or at the shop of Mr Dempster goldsmith, Parliament-Square.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

Moreover, he hath left you all his walks,
He hath left them you,
And to your heirs FOR EVER, *common pleasures;*
To walk abroad, and recreate yourselves. SHAKESPEARE.

I AM a daily reader of your paper, and have been so for upwards of twenty years, during which period matters of public import have been pretty candidly canvassed in it. What I am now to talk of is of this nature, the best apology which can be used for any intrusion on the paper, or the patience of its readers. I have seen, Sir, many attempts upon the rights and liberties of my fellow citizens; and have observed, with concern, that the most pernicious of these have generally been the least attended to by the people. Who shall be a magistrate, a deacon, or a bradle; who shall fill this or the other vacant church, are, with them, objects of much importance: but when their more material rights are invaded, rights which they have received from their ancestors, and which they are bound to transmit entire to succeeding ages, they view the encroachment with a tameness irreconcileable with the characteristic of Scotsmen in general, and of those of the metropolis of Scotland in particular. Some years ago, Sir, they suffered themselves to be deprived of their ancient privilege of walking towards the seashore through the fields of Innerleith; and they are now silent while the only remaining, the most inviolable of their and every Scotsman's privileges, is about also to be tore from them. Who, Mr Printer, can look upon the encroachments made upon the King's Park without indignity? access to every spot of which, without let, hindrance, or impediment, by styles, dykes, or walls, is the unalienable privilege of every Scotsman. Thither, Sir, did the ague-shook, the paralytic, the consumptive, &c. resort: Thither also the relaxed mother, with her tender progeny, who one and all stretching themselves on their common mother's lap, arose, Antæus-like, with recruited strength and spirits. But now, Sir, turn from north to south, from east to west; walls, lifeless walls of stone and lime perpetually obtrude themselves upon the eye, check its progress, and bar the wonted liberty of foot and action. 'Tis true, the gouty and lame may pad it along the common cart tract, since they are not able to reach the higher grounds, where alone stiles are to be left. Nor does the evil, Sir, end here; for, some particular passages into the Park, by the outward wall, in virtue of which many hard-run debtors have made their escape from the hands of messengers into this roofless sanctuary, are now shut up altogether: Such is that on the road to Duddingston, by the South end of the Pleasance, where a high wall now forbids approach to the declining in health or credit. Good Heaven! Sir, it formed part of the pleasures of my youth, as, I presume, it did those of my ancestors, to roll stones from the higher grounds, to hunt rabbets and foxes over all these fields; but now, we are told, by public placards and advertisements in the papers, that to roll a stone along, or carry a dog within the Park, are forfeitures. If my dog trespasses, surely I must pay for his felony; but, this granted, if the right is inherent in the Public, together with that of walking without the interruption of walls or stiles, and if this right be as ancient as the rock in the centre of these fields, who is there shall dispute the exercise of it? These juvenile pursuits, Mr Printer, tend to curtail the apothecary's bill; and that they have tended to brace the nerves of many of our countrymen now employed in stemming the tide of rebellion in America, are facts known to every inhabitant of Edinburgh. Whether these privileges ought to be relinquished, even in the most contemptible instances, we shall probably be enabled soon to judge, either through the channel of this or some other of the Edinburgh news-papers. As a foe to every encroachment on public or private rights, I am, Sir, yours, &c. X.

From the London Papers, May 16.

Hague, May 7. In consequence of the report what armament will be necessary for the year 1780, and what funds exceeding those granted on the petition of November 3. 1778, must be employed for it, their High Mightinesses have resolved, that for the service till May 1. 1781, as well for the defence of the ports of the republic, as for the necessary convoys,

The College of Admiralty of the Meuse shall furnish two ships of 70 guns, one of 60, three of 36, and two of 20; —in all eight.

The College of Admiralty of Amsterdam shall furnish one ship of 70 guns, two of 60, seven of 50, six of 40, six of 36, and five of 20;—in all twenty-seven.

The College of Admiralty of Zealand shall furnish two ships of 60 guns, one of 36, and two of 20;—in all five.

The College of West Friesland and the North Quarter shall furnish two ships of 36 guns, and two of 20;—in all 4.

The College of Friesland shall furnish two ships of 50 guns, one of 36, and one of 20;—in all four.

The manning of which shall be 250 men on each ship for guarding the coast, of which one shall be of 70 guns, and four of 40 guns.

On board of those for sea service there shall be 550 men for each of 70 guns, 450 for each of 60, 300 each of 50, 270 for each of 40, 230 for each of 36, 150 for each of 20; —in all 13,960 men.

For which purpose 2,623,560 florins, 3 sols, 6 deniers, shall be raised by quotas, and for wages and provisions, 377,507 florins; and for unforeseen expences 100,000 florins; in all 3,101,097 florins, 3 sols, 6 deniers.

LONDON.

The Irish bills, for which the royal assent passed the seal on Friday evening last, were the following:

An act for granting to his Majesty an additional duty on beer, ale, wine, tobacco, and other goods and merchandizes, and for prohibiting the importation of gold and silver lace, cambricks and lawns, and hops, except of the growth of Great Britain and the British Plantations.

An act for granting to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, several duties upon stamped vellum, parchment, and paper;

And, to an act for licensing hawkers and pedlars, and for the encouragement of English Protestant schools.

The flower of the American rebels are in Charlestown; and should they, as reports of the day intimate, have submitted to Sir Henry Clinton, we may consider the war there at an end. To do away this fact is the great exertion of the republicans—and every falsehood that can be couched under the appearance of truth, is propagated with the most jesuitical industry for that purpose. Men of sense, however, see through this, and therefore it is, that a modern Patriot is held in such singular detestation.

The difference between the rebellion of 1745, and the rebellion at the present time is this:——The Scots fought for him they thought their King. The one was under a false idea of natural affection—the other is from an avowed principle of continental ungratitude.

The Minority have appointed a certain *illustrious* Duke *Inquisitor-General* of the press, as far as relates to the *honourable* concerns of *patriotism*; in consequence whereof his Grace is said to have pledged himself to his party to dismount every literary field piece that may be levelled at Republ——m in future, by the help of the masquerade batteries of *Rules, Informations*, &c. &c. &c. tho' in the conflict he may even effect the total demolition of the *liberty of the press*, for which he was once so violent a partizan!

One of the evidences on the cotton bill, at the bar of the House, said, the Turkey was more *inflammatory, and gave a clearer light*, in the candle-wick, than West-India cotton, which gave occasion to one of the minority members to declare to the noble Lord in the Blue Ribbon, he should vote for the importation of the Turkey cotton, in order to have a clear light, which he thought very much wanted a present. Another member told the noble Lord he should vote against the importation of Turkey cotton, on account of its being so inflammatory, as he thought we had inflammatory matter enough already in this country.

They write from Paris, of the 20th ult. "that the attempt lately made to avoid suits at law, and on the means for drying up the source of them, has produced the most salutary effects in several provinces; though the facts have been only general; but this small beginning has given room for reflections on this head, tending to release all parties from the monstrous abuses of the chicanery of the law. An idea of this kind of work may be taken from the multitude of families in France that subsist merely by that means. For this reason, it was much wished for, that the regulation, which, under this reign, has been made in the finances, might likewise take place in law proceedings. In the mean time, several noble persons have established on their estates Courts of Reconciliation; the first of which was formed by the Duke and Duchess of Rohan Chabot and Blein, near Nantz. People flock from all parts to this tribunal of peace. It is composed of gentlemen, clergymen, and practitioners in the law, the latter being necessary to give information of the law. The pleaders are only at the expence of stamped paper. The Duke and Duchess of Rohan, sensible of the advantages arising from this Court of Peace, have extended their humanity so far, as to cause judgment to be taken, and report to be made gratis, of the transactions of foreign pleaders, in places belonging to them, which consist of twelve parishes."

The Boston Gazette, of March 2, contains the following extract of an act of the assembly of New-York, viz.

"Whereas the following citizens and natives of New-York have, most wickedly and traiterously, not only given every assistance to the enemies of this country, but have put themselves in arms in order to enslave the same, and in consequence have been guilty of felony, murder, and every other act of high treason against those United States: It is therefore hereby declared and enacted, That,

Oliver de Lancey,	John Watts,
William Ludlow,	Henry Cruger,
—— Kemp,	William Smith,
William Bayard,	Henry White,
John Cruger,	—— Holland,
Frederick Philipse,	James de Lane,

being enemies and traitors to the liberties of these States they are hereby outlawed forever from this continent, and that their property, real and personal, be seized and confiscated for the use of these states; and all officers, civil and military, are hereby required to sieze and apprehend the above mentioned persons, (if to be found) so that they may receive condign punishment according to law."

Extract of a letter from Sligo, May 5.

"About the hour of twelve o'clock, on the night of Wednesday last, a number of people, (many of whom had their faces blackened) armed with pistols, swords, bludgeons, and other weapons, forced into the jail of this town, knocked down the turnkey, broke open the dungeon door by the help of iron crows, pick-axes, &c. and effected the escape of Robert Banton, and Michael Rorke, both under sentence of death. The jailor did every thing that a man in his situation could do, having, on the first alarm, fired a blunderbuss among the desperadoes, which wounded two of them desperately, who were carried off by their companions. The concourse was so great, and the attack so violent and sudden, that their design was fully accomplished before the public had any intimation of it; when the volunteers drums beat to arms, but too late to be of any use. The next morning information being given against some of the abettors in this most daring outrage, one of them was apprehended and lodged in jail, by Sir Percy Gethin, Bart. High Sheriff, and Folliott Wynne, Esq; our chief magistrate. He proves to be one of the persons wounded."

EDINBURGH, MAY 20. 1780.

HALBEATH COAL-COMPANY, near Dunfermline.

WE, the Persons concerned in the above undertaking, do hereby give notice, that the intention of entering into a co-partnery under the above firm, is now given up, and that no engagement or obligation hereafter entered into by any one of us, under the above firm, will be binding upon the others.

All persons having demands on the said Undertaking, for furnishings made, or work performed thereto, prior to this date, will please apply to Mr William Scott banker in Edinburgh, who will discharge the same on their being properly instructed: And if a demand is not made within one month from this date, it will be understood that no further claims lie against the said undertaking, but what have then appeared.

The said Coal-Works will be carried on hereafter, as shall be expressed in a future advertisement.

SAMPSON COYSGARNE LLOYD, for Self, and CORNELIUS LLOYD, junior, per power of Attorney.
JOHN WRIGHT.

From the London Papers, May 18.

LONDON.

If it might be permitted to form an augury from the force carried out with Sir Henry Clinton to South Carolina, there is room to entertain the moſt favourable hopes of the ſucceſs of his enterpriſe. With Sir Henry Clinton, from New York, went 7500 men. To theſe are to be added four regiments from Plymouth and Portſmouth, which ſailed on the 30th of January, under convoy of the Intrepid of 64 guns, the Milford frigate, and three other armed ſhips. From New York, on the firſt of March, ſailed out again a reinforcement of 5000 men. From Georgia marched out another of 1500, in the whole 14,400 men. Theſe, beſides the aſſiſtance drawn from the ſame colony, in horſes, proviſions, &c. have been further reinforced by a convoy of 50 ſhips, laden with proviſions, ſtores, &c. which ſailed from Corke on the 24th of December, and arrived ſafe at Tybee the beginning of March, eſcorted by the Richmond frigate of 32 guns. In this ſhip Governor Robertſon took his paſſage.

In oppoſition to this force the next point of enquiry is the force and natural ſtrength of the place, which it is intended to attack. In the town, according to the Gazette, are about 7000 men, with a breaſt-work, and perhaps a few other irregular fortifications, haſtily thrown up to defend it. To theſe we are to add a few ſhipping, which muſt immediately fall the moment they are attacked by ours. As to women and children, and other incumbrances, on the firſt certain intelligence that the expedition was to take place, all theſe were carefully removed out of the way. If the army then, which took the very ſtrong fortreſs of the Moro, conſiſted only of 10,000 men, but indifferently provided with neceſſaries, and on account of the high ſituation of the caſtle, by no means materially aſſiſted by the ſhipping in the aſſault, what may not be expected from ſuch a force as that employed here. For, excluſive of the troops and the fleet which ſailed out with Admiral Arbuthnot, this laſt-mentioned officer has been likewiſe reinforced with five frigates and a 64 gun ſhip from Europe, which may be brought up to the town, ſo as to act againſt it with great efficacy. The delay, therefore, in hearing from Sir Henry, probably proceeds from no miſcarriage, but from the northerly winds, which, till within theſe few days, have ſo long prevailed; and perhaps alſo from another cauſe, much to be wiſhed for the ſake of preventing the further effuſion of blood, a convention to deliver up the town by agreement, which would take up ſome time in the ſettling.

It was mentioned in many polite aſſembles laſt night, and this morning, that terms of conciliation were actually received from the American Congreſs.

It was confidently reported this day in the neighbourhood of St James's, that an expreſs was arrived from Sir Henry Clinton at Charleſtown, South-Carolina; but as no particulars tranſpired, the news it was conjectured was not very favourable.

Another account ſays, the Galatea arrived on Tueſday laſt expreſs from America.

Great bets were laid yeſterday in the city, that notwithſtanding the various reports to the contrary, Charleſtown, South Carolina, was not taken by the Britiſh troops on the 25th of April laſt.

This day the Houſe of Commons met, purſuant to their adjournment on Friday laſt.

All oppoſition for this ſeaſon is at an end, many members being already gone, and others going into the country, for the ſummer ſeaſon.

The young Prince will ſet off from St James's to-morrow for Portſmouth, all his baggage being ſent down on Monday laſt to be ſent on board Admiral Digby's ſhip at Spithead.

Yeſterday Capt Elliot, of his Majeſty's ſhip Edgar, lately arrived from Gibraltar, was at court, and laid before his Majeſty a ſtate of the garriſon of that place when he ſailed from thence.

Captain Elliot of the Edgar, ſailed through the whole Spaniſh fleet employed in the naval blockade of Gibraltar; but though many of the ſhips fired at him, he received no material damage.

In the laſt diſpatches received by Government from Gibraltar, a demand was made for firing, in conſequence of which, thirteen ſail of colliers are now taking in their lading at Newcaſtle for that garriſon.

We are informed from Cadiz, of the 4th of April, that the preparations for the approaching departure of Meſſ. Solano and Thomaſſio's diviſions, eſpecially the firſt, are ſtill carrying on; that there is embarked on board the men of war a conſiderable quantity of artillery and ordnance ſtores, as alſo a number of carriages, and other implements for field artillery in the tranſport ſhips which are to go under their convoy; and on board the latter the troops deſtined for the expedition are to embark, the command of which is given to Lieut. Gen. de Navia.—This Commander, they add, is arrived at Cadiz, where Count O'Reilly, Commander in Chief of the province, reſides.—Other accounts, of the 8th of April, inform us, that the fleet then continued in the bay, and would ſail as ſoon as the wind permitted, the exact liſt of which is as follows:

	guns.		guns.
St Louis	80	St Nichola	80
St Auguſtin	70	St Fran. d'Aſſiſe	70
Arrogante	70	St Genaro	70
St Francis de Paul	70	Velaſco	70
Gallardo	70	Dragon	64
Aſtulo	64	Guerrero	70

Beſides frigates and other ſmall ſhips of war, from 34 to 10 guns.

There are alſo merchant ſhips and tranſports, belonging to this embarkation, to the number of 88, in which are embarked ſeven regiments, conſiſting of fourteen battalions, beſides other troops, amounting in the whole to 11,460 men. It does not appear that this grand fleet had ſailed by the 20th of laſt month (April) as letters from Madrid, by the laſt courier, make no mention of that circumſtance.

Wedneſday evening packets for the following ſhips were made up and diſpatched from the Eaſt India houſe, viz. the Pigot, Robert Morgan, for China; Earl of Mansfield, William Fraſer, for ditto; Lord Holland, Stephen Williams, for ditto; the Glatton, John Clements, for ditto; and the Vanſittart, Robert Young, for ditto.

A gentleman not long ſince being out hunting near Maidſtone, in the county of Kent, one of his dogs run after a farmer's cat and killed it. The farmer valuing his cat, came out and ſhot the dog dead. Upon this the gentleman brought his action againſt the farmer, for killing his dog; the farmer, by the advice of his attorney, brought his action againſt the gentleman for the killing his cat. The gentleman obtained twenty ſhillings damage for his dog, and the farmer obtained twenty-one ſhillings damage for his cat. Thus the farmer triumphed over the gentleman, and the two attornies triumphed over both, for they obtained twenty pounds damages a piece in theſe actions, without loſing either dog or cat.

Friday laſt came on to be tried, by a ſpecial jury, before the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, London, a cauſe, in which Mr Williams, a gentleman of Wales, was the plaintiff, and Miſs Archer, ſiſter to Lady Oxford, was defendant. Mr Williams complained of the lady's breach of a marriage contract. Both the contracting parties, it ſeems, were above fifty, and the witneſſes were chiefly maidens of the ſame age; one lady, indeed, puzzled Mr Dunning's ſagacity to find out whether ſhe was a wife, widow, or maid; ſhe wiſhed to be thought not a widow. They all gave a miſerable picture of matrimony, which, Mr Dunning obſerved, was enough to alarm him and every other newly married man, although the lovers were full of happineſs in proſpect. He thought, that, from the teſtimony of the witneſſes, Mr Williams ſhould think himſelf fortunate in his eſcape, inſtead of aſking for damages of the lady for not conſummating his miſery. But the jury, conſidering the bad example of ficklenes in ladies, the ſmalleſs of Mr Williams's fortune, the magnitude of the lady's, the loſs of time, the diſappointment, and the expences he had been put to on account of her promiſe, found a verdict for the plaintiff, and gave him 2500 l. in damages.

By a letter from St Chriſtopher's, dated the 18th of March, we learn, that ſalt was at 7s. the buſhel currency there, and that in moſt of the other iſlands it was ſtill dearer.

It is very remarkable that almoſt the whole army of the Dutch are foreigners, and their principal officers either Scots or Germans. The Germans abound in the towns of the United Provinces, and render them populous. They are far more in number than even the French Proteſtants. Other counties abound with ſuperfluous people; this wants men to fill their offices in the army, navy, civil liſt, and her manufactures. The youngeſt ſons of the German Princes come hither and make their fortunes. Their fleets are manned by multitudes of Swedes and Danes, who find better proviſions, and more plenty, on board the Dutch veſſels than their own.

Extract of a letter from Rear-Admiral Gambier to Mr Stephens, dated on board the Dunkirk at Plymouth, May 4.

"The Duc de Coigny, a ſhip privateer, belonging to Granville, of about 400 tuns, carrying 28 guns, 6 ſwivels, and 191 men, arrived this morning, which veſſel was taken laſt Wedneſday, Uſhant bearing eaſt, diſtance thirty leagues, by the Milford, after an hour's engagement, in which the Milford had four men killed and ſix wounded; and the privateer eighteen killed, and fourteen wounded: among the former is her Captain, and the latter her firſt Lieutenant. She had been cruizing between Scilly and the coaſt of Ireland, and had taken only one prize, a brig."

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, May 17.

"Arrived at Spithead his Majeſty's ſhips Royal George, the Foudroyant, Cleopatra, and Medea, from Plymouth.

"The fleet is beginning to aſſemble at Spithead. The following is a ſtate of the ſhips now there, viz. three of 100 guns, four of 98, two of 90, one of 80, eight of 74, one of 64, and one of 60 guns; one of 50, two of 32, and three of 28 guns; beſides ſloops and fire-ſhips."

Extract of a letter from Goſport, May 17.

"His Majeſty's ſhip Monarch is gone out of the harbour to Spithead.

"His Majeſty's ſhip Culloden is nearly ready, and will go out in a few days.

"Sir Charles Hardy, the chief in command, came down to Portſmouth laſt night, and this morning hoiſted his flag on board the Victory. The fleet ſaluted the Admiral.

"Lord Sandwich is alſo come to Portſmouth."

Extract of a letter from Breſt, May 3.

"Yeſterday the wind being ſouth-eaſt, the fleet got under ſail very yearly in the morning, and at ten o'clock we loſt ſight of it; as the wind continues fair, we hope the fleet will be ſo far out at ſea, as to be able to continue its courſe; in caſe it ſhould change, the frigate l'Amazone, and a Cornette, are ſailed to follow it to a certain latitude, to bring us intelligence of it. The enemy are ſtill ſhut up in their ports, and all our cruizers have ſeen nothing of them for upwards of a fortnight; we work with the greateſt activity in getting ready the remainder of our ſhips."

Extract of a letter from Paris, May 8.

"The Archbiſhop of Paris has juſt gained a very conſiderable law-ſuit; the object is upwards of 400,000 livres. He has preſented that ſum to M. Neckar, ſaying that as nobody underſtood better than him how to make eſtabliſhments uſeful to the ſtate, he begged he would diſpoſe of that ſum in ſuch a manner as he thought the moſt proper.

"We have juſt learnt that the Emperor of China is dead. That Prince, who patronized the European artiſts and men of letters, was himſelf learned, and a very good poet; he had viſited the remote provinces of his empire, and it is ſaid, died of grief to ſee his towns ſo ill fortified, ſo unprovided, and his people ſo wretched. As he has died at a diſtance from the capital, it is feared that his ſucceſſor, who is one of the youngeſt of his ſons, will not arrive ſoon enough to prevent his brothers from exciting diſturbances in the empire."

Extract of a letter from Dover, May 15.

"A veſſel is put in here from Fluſhing, the maſter of which informed me, that there are eight ſail of ſhips on ſhore on the coaſt of France, three of which are privateers; that they all lie in ſo dangerous a ſituation, that he believes none of them can be got off. He alſo ſays that he ſaw a vaſt many pieces of wrecks of ſhips, which makes it appear that a great deal of damage has been done on the French coaſt as well as on ours, by the high winds on Tueſday night and Wedneſday laſt.

"A gentleman arrived in the ſame veſſel who came by the way of Fluſhing from France, ſays, that three capital houſes in Paris ſtopped payment laſt Monday, the 8th inſt. and that there are bankrupts in moſt of the principal towns in France, and that thoſe that had opulent fortunes before the war began, are now reduced to a ſtate of beggary. He alſo ſays, that a perſon who had reſided at Paris ſome years is taken up and ſent to the Baſtile, on ſuſpicion of holding a correſpondence with the Engliſh miniſtry."

Extract of a letter from Tunbridge-Wells, May 16.

"Laſt night the Lord-Chancellor arrived at this place, to drink the waters for the benefit of his health.

"This day General Fraſer arrived to fix his head-quarters, as Commander of the intended camp on the foreſt adjoining. Great numbers of the houſes here are lett to the officers of the different regiments intended to encamp, and it is expected to be the fulleſt ſeaſon ever known."

Extract of a letter from St John's, in Antigua, March 29.

"By his Majeſty's frigate the Alert, diſpatched expreſs from England the 15th of February laſt, we have advice that a French fleet of four ſhips of the line, and about 60 tranſports, failed from Breſt the middle of February for the Weſt-Indies; that ſhe dogged them, as far as the weſtern iſles, and then bore away to give Admiral Parker intelligence of them.

"The ten regiments, ſtationed in theſe iſlands, have received orders for home to recruit in his Majeſty's dominions in North America.

"All the troops that lately embarked here, to go on an expedition, are returned without attempting any thing, the above mentioned convoy having got into Martinique, the 55th regiment, formerly at St Chriſtopher's, are alſo arrived here.

"We are ſorry to hear of Admiral Rodney's being taken very ill at Barbadoes, his ſhips of the line moſtly copper-bottomed, are cruiſing, it is ſaid to windward of Martinique."

ANECDOTE.

WHEN the Duke of Mancheſter was *canvaſſing* the county of Huntingdon for *Petitioners*, a few days previous to the late *patriotic* meeting of the Freeholders of that county, he happened to ſee, at ſome ſmall diſtance from him, a gentleman, who, on account of the inſanity of one of his anceſtors, was denominated *Mad H——*. His Grace, not perfectly recollecting the perſon of Mr H——, aſked a gentleman who attended him on the *canvas*, If he knew who was that before them? Yes, replied the gentleman, it is Mr H——, a man of large property in the county, and whoſe intereſt we ought by all means to ſecure. Oh! ſays his Grace, I recollect him now, it is *Mad H——*. Unluckily for the Duke, Mr H—— happened to hear this appellation, and felt himſelf rather hurt at the expreſſion. The Duke, however, rode up immediately to him; and, after a ſhort piece of oratory, in which his Grace pointed out the diſtreſſes of the country, and the neceſſity of petitioning the Houſe of Commons for a reformation, he ſolicited the ſignature of Mr H—— to the petition; the latter, with a look of contempt, replied,

"That you are *mad*, Moſt Noble Duke,
"By none e'er can be ſaid.
"Where Nature does no brains afford,
"No Moon affects that head.

"No, my Lord Duke," continued he, "*mad* as I am, I have too "much *prudence* to give any ſanction to diſcontentment among the peo- "ple, where no cauſe exiſts, or to encourage rebellion againſt a Sove- "reign, whoſe virtues render him an ornament to the throne of Bri- "tain."

PRICE of STOCKS, MAY 18.

Bank Stock, 111¾ a 112.	3 per cent. Old Ann. —
4 per cent. con. 59¼ a ⅜.	Ditto New Ann. 59¾.
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 73¾ a ⅞.	Ditto 1751. —
3½ per cent. 1758, 60¾ a 61 a 60½.	India Stock, 153½.
3 per cent. con. 60¼ a 61 a ⅜.	3 per cent. Ann. —
3 per cent. red. 59¼ a ⅜.	India Bonds, —
3 per cent. 1726, 58¼ a ⅜ a ½.	Navy Bills, 11 diſc.
Long Ann. 16 13-16ths a ¾.	Lott. Tick. 13 l. 10 s. a 20 s. 6 d.
Ann. 1777, ſhut.	Script. 75¼ a ⅜.
Ditto 1778, 12⅝ a 11-16ths.	Omnium, 7½ prem.
Long Light Ann. —	Exch. Bills, ——
South Sea Stock, ſhut.	

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, May 18.

"This day, the Houſe of Commons met, purſuant to their late adjournment; but the ſtanding order not having been relaxed, the gallery, as uſual, remained ſhut.

"The firſt buſineſs that came on was Mr Penton's bill, for putting Wincheſter on the ſame footing with garriſon towns, at the next election. This bill was read a ſecond time. Objections were ſtarted to the bill by Colonel Barre and Mr T. Luttrell, who ſuggeſted, that the military in Wincheſter ſhould be put under the command of the civil power; that the garriſon ſhould be removed; or that ſome other place ſhould be appointed for the election.

"Mr *Penton* obſerved, that the number of French priſoners in the town being ſo very great, it was neceſſary to have the ſtricteſt watch over them, and that military men were the fitteſt for that purpoſe; that it would of conſequence be improper to give up that department to the civil power; and that, as ſickneſs raged at preſent among the priſoners, it would be dangerous to remove them.

"Mr *Dempſter* hoped that the utmoſt care would be taken as well for the reſtoration of the health of ſuch priſoners as were ill, as for the preſervation of the health of others. The treatment our priſoners met with in France, he ſaid, claimed every attention that gratitude and generoſity could call forth; for, to his certain knowledge, three phyſicians had found their death in France, by expoſing themſelves, perhaps too zealouſly, but with a degree of humanity that did themſelves and their country honour, to ſave the lives of the Engliſh priſoners in their neighbourhood, who were expoſed to the ravages of a dangerous ſickneſs. He truſted that Government would not ſuffer the French to want any aſſiſtance that could poſſibly be beſtowed on them, either by art or humanity; at all events, he would enquire into the ſtate of the priſon at Wincheſter, and, prompted by juſtice, gratitude, and humanity, he would move the Houſe, that the moſt able phyſicians ſhould be employed to attend the priſoners, if they ſhould be found neceſſary.

Another motion was made for leave to bring in a bill of the ſame nature with that of Mr Penton, with regard to Shrewsbury. This was warmly oppoſed by many gentlemen. The motion was, however, carried on a diviſion,

For it, -	58
Againſt it, -	24
Majority, -	34

"Mr *David Hartley* and Mr *T. Luttrell* then complained, that, contrary both to policy and the Conſtitution, the galleries were kept ſhut. Policy forbid the gallery being kept ſhut, leſt the proceedings of the Houſe ſhould be miſrepreſented to the Public; and the Conſtitution required, that the people at large ſhould be informed of the proceedings of their repreſentatives. Sir *Richard Sutton* anſwered both Gentlemen; and Mr *Recorder* put an end to the converſation, by giving notice that he would to-morrow move for a ſuſpenſion of the ſtanding order. Mr Luttrell, before this notice was given, declared that he would make as public as he could the tranſactions of the Houſe, and compel the Speaker to take the chair at 10 o'clock, according to another ſtanding order, if the Houſe ſhould continue to enforce the order for ſhutting up the gallery.

"Leave was given, on the motion of Lord *Beauchamp*, to bring in a bill to enable the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms to releaſe ſome Dutch veſſels laden with tobacco from Portugueſe America, which had been ſeized becauſe they had touched at ſome of our Weſt India iſlands, without unloading.

"The Houſe went next into a Committee on Mr *Burke*'s bill. The firſt clauſe for the conſideration of the Committee, was for the abolition of the office of Maſter of the Buck Hounds, &c. The clauſe was thrown out, on a diviſon of 75 to 49.

"Another clauſe, for cauſing all penſions to be paid at the Exchequer, without fee or reward, ſhared the ſame fate; for Lord *North* obſerved, that a poſitive act of Parliament exiſted for allowing fees to be taken, on the payment of penſions at the Exchequer.

The numbers for this clauſe were, -	79
Againſt it - - -	115
Majority,	36

" There were ſeveral other clauſes to be conſidered; but Mr Burke declared that as there was a great majority againſt him, he would not divide the Committee any more.

" This day, the Secretary at War, M. De Grey, and Sir Grey Cooper, preſented ſeveral accounts, purſuant to different orders; the titles were read by the clerk, and the papers ordered to lie on the table.

" This day the bill for better ſecuring the dock, ſtores, &c, at Plymouth, was read a third time and paſſed.

" The third reading of the malt bill, which ſtood for this day, was upon motion put off till to-morrow.

" Mr Ord reported from the Committee of Supply, nine reſolutions which were read and agreed to.

" One reſolution from the Committee of Ways and Means, was afterwards reported, read, and agreed to; the bill ordered in."

Extract of another letter from London, May 18.

" An expreſs arrived at the Admiralty-office, at two o'clock this day, from Portſmouth, giving an account, that Sir Charles Hardy had been ſeized, on Tueſday morning, with an inflammation in his bowels (a diſorder to which he was much ſubject), that he continued extremely ill all Tueſday and Wedneſday, and expired yeſterday morning at three o'clock, at the Fountain Tavern in High-ſtreet. Sir Charles Hardy was about 67 years of age, and loſt his life by the ſame diſorder which put a period to his father's exiſtence. The Miniſters are greatly at a loſs whom to appoint his ſucceſſor in the command of the grand fleet: Admiral Barrington is ſaid to have already declined it; and, indeed, he could not take the command, unleſs he were promoted to a higher rank in the ſervice, Admirals Digby and Darby, who are to ſerve in that fleet, being, at preſent, both his ſuperiors in rank.

" In conſequence of Sir Charles Hardy's death, the chief command of the weſtern ſquadron, the Governorſhip of Greenwich Hoſpital, and a ſeat in Parliament for the burgh of Plymouth, are vacant.

" It were to be wiſhed, that Admiral Mann, who has a ſeat at the Admiralty Board, and to whom the chief command of the weſtern ſquadron was offered previous to Sir Charles Hardy's accepting it, could now be prevailed on to accept it.

" This day, there was a levee of foreign Miniſters at Lord Stormont's office in Cleveland Row.

" A diſpatch was this day received at the Admiralty, from Sir Geo. Rodney, dated at St Lucie, which brings the intelligence of Sir George's ſafe arrival there, and of his having taken the command of the fleet. He is entirely recovered of the illneſs which he had the misfortune to labour under at Barbadoes, and is now in perfect health and ſpirits. He farther ſends word, that he is now ſtretching, at the time of writing the diſpatch, with the fleet under his command, from St Lucie, towards Martinique, with the deſign of forcing Monſ. Le Guichen to an engagement. He entertains the higheſt expectations of being able to bring the French Admiral to action, as, if he declines, the worſt conſequences muſt ariſe to their trade, Sir George having it entirely in his power to compel them to the one or the other of theſe alternatives, either to face him, or to ſubmit to be blocked up in the harbour of Martinique; and, conſequently, to leave their other iſlands, and their trade, without any protection.

" There are various letters in town from officers on board his Majeſty's ſhips in the Weſt Indies; as far as we could collect from their contents ſuch matters as may be depended upon, we learn, that when Sir George Rodney arrived at Barbadoes, he determined to take the earlieſt opportunity of joining the fleet under the command of Admiral Hyde Parker, then at St Lucie, and not being aware that the enemy's fleet were out, embarked a body of troops, to the amount of 1500, on board of a number of tranſports, which he detached to St Lucie, under convoy of a frigate. This fleet, as ſoon as they approached St Lucie, diſcovered Monſieur Guichen, with a ſquadron of 25 ſail of the line (full of troops) and ſeveral frigates, parading before the port, in which Admiral Parker lay with his ſhips, and which port Guichen blocked up for two days. Admiral Parker, however, did not remain inactive all the time; as ſoon as he diſcovered the Britiſh tranſports, he put his little fleet in motion, and, by dint of manœuvres, conducted with great ſuperiority of ſkill and management, contrived to get the fleet of tranſports in ſafe, and without the loſs of a ſingle ſhip, in ſight of and in ſpite of all oppoſition from the enemy. Two days afterwards Sir George Rodney appeared in view with five ſail of the line, upon which Monſieur Guichen thought it prudent to retire, and ſeek protection from the guns of Fort Royal in the iſland of Martinique. At the time that the letters, above referred to, came away, Sir George Rodney, who had taken upon him the command of the fleet, was preparing to ſail off Fort Royal, and either provoke Guichen to an engagement, or block him up there.

" This day, Lords Sandwich and Germaine, waited on Lord North, as ſoon as the drawing-room was over at St James's, and communicated the diſpatches which arrived at noon.

" Lord Harrington's regiment is diſembarked at Plymouth, but the regiment is to be replaced by an equal number of men from the new levies."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, May 11. 1780.

" At a moſt numerous meeting of the citizens of Dublin, purſuant to ſummons from the High Sheriff, it was agreed to cenſure that part of the addreſs of the Houſe of Lords, moved by the Duke of Leinſter, which inſinuated, that the people of Ireland were a miſguided ſet of men. This was agreed to with only four diſſenting voices.

" It was unanimouſly agreed to, that a Committee of Correſpondence ſhould be immediately appointed to hold *Council* with the reſt of the aſſociations of Ireland.

" Reſolved unanimouſly, that we never will, as Magiſtrates or jurors, give operation to, or allow the force of any Engliſh act of Parliament."

It was this day currently reported in town, that the Alfred armed ſhip, Capt Collins, has taken a rich prize on the coaſt of Holland.

A French ſnow privateer is ſaid to be at preſent cruiſing on the north coaſt; accounts of which were this day received from Aberdeen.

We hear from Stockton, that on Friday the 12th inſtant, the colours belonging to the Earl of Fauconberg's regiment of Yorkſhire North Riding Volunteers, were delivered to the proper officers, when a moſt exellent ſermon was preached on the occaſion by the Rev. Mr Brewſter, Lecturer of that place, before the Mayor and Aldermen, and the officers and privates belonging the regiment, from Joſhua, chap. 1ſt and part of the 9th verſe, " Be ſtrong, &c." The ſoldiers being afterwards drawn up, fired three very good vollies, and performed the ſeveral evolutions with great dexterity and exactneſs; after which the officers gave an elegant entertainment at the Black Lion Inn, to the Mayor, Aldermen, and principal gentlemen in the town and neighbourhood, &c. on Wedneſday the ſaid regiment marched for the ſouth.

Earl Fauconberg's new raiſed regiment, with the Wiltſhire and Hertfordſhire militia, are ordered to march for Winchester, to do duty over the priſoners confined in the King's houſe there.

The ſhips from Newcaſtle for the Baltic, ſailed on Thurſday under convoy.

Wedneſday, ſixty pipes of French brandy were imported at the Broomielaw, out of the Tryton, Thomas Martindale maſter, from Dublin, for which the duties were paid at the Cuſtom-houſe and Exciſe-office in Glaſgow. This is the firſt importation at that place, it being now a port independent from that of Port Glaſgow.

On Monday laſt a melancholy accident happened at a coal-work near Rutherglen: Five ſtrangers having (without the knowledge of the proprietor, and when the pickmen were not at work) gone to view the ſeams of coal, procured a guide to conduct them; but, by the careleſſneſs of the guide, in not ſhutting ſome trap-doors, made to increaſe the circulation of air, and imprudently carrying oil lamps, which the damps catched at, a great exploſion was thereby occaſioned. Five of the men were inſtantly killed, and the ſixth languiſhed till about two next morning, when he likewiſe expired. Conſiderable damage was alſo done to the works.

The Mary, Hunter; Kattie, Luſk; and Amelia, Lindſay, are arrived at St Kitt's;—the Minerva, Speirs; Friendſhip, Wilſon; and Mary, Walkinſhaw, are arrived at Jamaica—all belonging to Clyde.

An extract of a letter from Corke, dated May 12, to a gentleman in Dublin, ſays, " A ſhip arrived here this day in 28 days from New York, reports, that they had a true account there, that Charleſtown was taken by General Clinton."

The following is extracted from another letter, dated Corke, May 12:

" Arrived here this day a veſſel from New-York. The 6th of April ſhe ſailed in company with an expedition to the ſouthward, which the Captain ſays were bound for Virginia, and the papers he brings ſay, by accounts through the Jerſeys, that Charleſtown was taken. This is the more likely to be true, as they tell the ſtory themſelves.—The Defiance man of war is certainly loſt."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, May 16.

" Yeſterday, the third and laſt of the three great national objects, the *Queſtion of Retrenchment*, was moved in the Houſe of Commons by Mr Martin; but the motion, from ſome ſtrange and unaccountable miſchance, was ſtrangled in its birth, and fell lifeleſs to the ground. On one ſide, the members, whoſe conſtituents have ſo unequivocally inſtructed them on this great ſubject, ſat in a lethargic torpor, nailed to the benches, as unconcerned as if the petition of ſome miſerable inſolvent, or the hawkers and pedlars bill, was reading by the clerk; while, on the other, ſuch was the ineffable contempt with which it was received by Adminiſtration, that not only the forces were not marſhalled, but only one of the ſlighteſt Government cohorts attended, ſcarcely more than were engaged that day to dine with the A——y G——l. It was thought proper, however, to get rid of it, and Mr M—k M——n was ordered, like Moore of Moorehall, to kill this Dragon of Wantley, by a kick on the breech."

Extract of a letter from Waterford, May 12.

" The 5th ult. the brig King George, of Waterford, John O'Brien maſter, was captured by a privateer, called the Duke de Mortimer, of St Maloes, commanded by Monſieur du Manuir de Pelly. The maſter and crew of the brig were brought into St Maloes. The unparalelled humanity of the captain of the privateer to the priſoners, merits all due praiſe. He not only viſited them in priſon, and had them furniſhed with comfortable neceſſaries, but generouſly aſſiſted them with caſh out of his purſe, on their going into the cartel; and when on board, told his crew, if any of them would attempt to plunder the priſoners, or deprive them of any of their apparel or things, he would have them reſtored, and make examples of them."

Extract of a letter from Kingſton, Jamaica, dated March 14

" About a fortnight ago the London fleet, under convoy of the Phœnix and Hector, arrived here ſafe. The addition of theſe two ſhips, together with the Sultan, Capt. Gardner, of 74 guns, makes the naval force here very reſpectable; and the eighty-eighth regiment, joined to the militia and regulars already here, ſeems to place the iſland in perfect ſecurity; at leaſt you will think ſo, when I inform you, that in the beginning of February a ſmall expedition was fitted out hence, and ſailed at that time to enter the Lake of Nicaragua, and if ſucceſsful in the progreſs, to ſurprize the city of Leon, where it is ſuppoſed much treaſure may be obtained; at all events, it will ſufficiently alarm the Spaniſh Court, which ſeems to be the eſſential object of Government. Another expedition is juſt mentioned, which will be of more conſiderable force; the place of deſtination not yet being made public, I muſt therefore only inform you, it will be for ſome part of the Spaniſh main."

To the Publiſher of the CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

SIR,

IT happens in controverſy, as in every thing elſe; the longer it continues, the more confident do the diſputants appear. A moſt remarkable inſtance of this has been exhibited by your Correſpondent *An Old Citizen*. At firſt, he was all that caution, and a deſire to be thought no *party-man*, could have dictated. From the continuance of his letters, he has put that matter out of doubt; for none but a very keen politician could have got into ſo much private hiſtory as he would wiſh his readers to believe he is poſſeſſed of. But, like moſt politicians, I am afraid, by diſcovering too much *penetration*, he has deſtroyed the effect he wiſhed ſhould reſult from it.

I do not mean to follow the *Old Citizen* through all the City Politics which have taken place theſe ten or fifteen years back. His reflections on that ſubject I have no occaſion to contravert. I heartily ſubſcribe, likewiſe, to the merit of the gentleman he alludes to, as having been turned out of Council for being thought in an oppoſite intereſt from Sir L. D. He undoubtedly may be an independent man, and I ſincerely wiſh the Magiſtracy were always compoſed of ſuch; but I ſhould be ſorry to ſee, at the ſame time, their repreſentative in abject *dependence*. To this ſtate, however, your *Old Citizen* would have him reduced; but, for what reaſon, ſo great a ſtickler for *independence* can beſt explain.

Your correſpondent appears to be a little out of temper, becauſe I would not implicitly believe his aſſertion, that Sir L. D. had voted againſt Miniſtry, merely on account of being refuſed a Peerage. I ſaid then, and I ſtill ſay, that no veſtige of proof has appeared of this being the fact; and, when good motives for a gentleman's conduct can be aſſigned, it is not juſt, to ſay no worſe of it, to aſſign a bad one. But this ſeems to be the *Old Citizen's* favourite topic; and therefore he has given it the ſupport of a *new* anecdote, *viz.* that Sir L. D. the day before, or the morning of the day on which he firſt divided againſt Miniſtry, made a peremptory demand for a Peerage to himſelf, and a lucrative office for a near relation. Of this *fact*, too, he appears ſo very confident, that he will not brook contradiction from any but Sir L. himſelf. There he is ſurely right; for it is not very probable that Sir L. will ſay any thing on the ſubject, and the *Old Citizen* muſt of courſe come off victorious. If it were not for offending ſo reſpectable a Correſpondent, however, I would venture a conjecture on the ſubject, for I do not pretend to be in the ſecret; and that is, if Sir L. wrote ſuch a letter, he muſt have had previous promiſes to that purpoſe; and I cannot think it the moſt amiable part of a man's character, be he Miniſter, or what he will, to break his word, let the occaſion be ever ſo trivial.

There is one thing, Mr Printer, which muſt ſtrike every one, I think, as it does me, with aſtoniſhment.—Your correſpondent, while he profeſſes a total ignorance of the letter he ſpeaks of from Sir L. D. to a Member of Council, explanatory of his conduct in Parliament, ſeems very poſitive of what paſſes between him and the Premier. Of the former, had he been poſſeſſed of half the curioſity I imagine he would have had, he could have been eaſily ſatisfied; becauſe the Member of Council to whom that letter was ſent, makes no ſecret of it. I have ſeen it; and though I do not chuſe, at preſent, to give Sir L.'s reaſons for dividing againſt the Miniſter, I muſt think them perfectly ſatisfactory, and I make no doubt his conſtituents will be of the ſame opinion. How the *Old Citizen* got ſo cleverly into the ſecrets of the Premier; or, how he could be ſo far miſled as to imagine, that, becauſe Sir L. had wrote to more than one Member of Council, he had therefore changed his correſpondent, I muſt leave himſelf to explain. The fact is, that Sir L. inſtead of *changing*, has *extended* his correſpondence; and the Member of Council alluded to, inſtead of *new*, is a very *old* correſpondent. I have been told, the Preſes is not one of Sir L.'s correſpondents. It is not therefore ſurpriſing, that the letter was not addreſſed to that Gentleman.—I am, Sir, your's, &c.

NEUTER.

Ph. H. Themmen's favour *is received; but the publiſher, for particular reaſons, would be glad to ſee the author before it is inſerted.*

Leith Shipping, May 20——22.

ARRIVED,

Dunſtafnage, Currie, from Eſdale, with ſlates; Speedwell, Macleod, from Harris, with kelp; Robert, Strong, from Lerwick, with goods; Betty and Bell, Allan, from Hull, with goods; Betty and Peggy, Robertſon, from Borrowſtounneſs, with porter; Expedition, Goodſman, from Dunbar, with malt; Peggies, Currie, from Mandale in Norway, with goods; and ſome veſſels with coals.

SAILED,

Lady Frances, Pottinger, for Lerwick, with goods.——Wind, S. W

Orkney Shipping.

Sailed from Kirkwall Road, April —— to May 7.

Robert and Jean, Laughton, and Two Brothers, Cruickſhanks, for Bergen; Farquharſon, Ballenden, for Londonderry; Brothers, Harvie, for ditto; Jenneys, M'Kinlay, for Bergen; all with corn: the Peggy and Iſobel, Howieſon, and the Mary, Sibclair, both for Leith.

Sailed from Stromneſs, May 7.

The Roſeamond, Kirkwood; Thomſon, Ritchie; and Jean, Thomſon; all of Saltcoats, for Memel; Eliſ and Peggy, Kirkwood, for Chriſtiana; Ely, Higgins, from Galloway, for Oſtend; Jean, Dean, of and from Pillyſudder, for Riga; Lady Anne, Logan, for Gottenburgh; Two Williams, Merchant, from Greenock for Memel.

Remain in ſaid harbour, May 12.

The Dunſtafnage, Ohan, from Eſdale for Leith; Mary and Betty, Smith, from Eſdale, for Dundee; Wm and Agnes, Bruce, from Inverneſs, for Lochbroom; Rob. and Marjory, Melvin, from Leith; Jean of and from Eſdale, Brown, for Aberdeen.

THE Copartnery of FORREST'S and MAXWELL, Wine-merchants in Edinburgh, was, by mutual conſent, diſſolved on the twentieth current. The collecting the outſtanding debts, and diſcharging the obligations of the Company, is ſolely entruſted to ALEXANDER MAXWELL, who continues to carry on the buſineſs as formerly.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE,

EDINBURGH, 22d May 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the GENERAL POST-OFFICE is to be REMOVED to the New Office in Bridge-ſtreet, on Thurſday next, the 25th inſtant, WHERE buſineſs begins to be diſpatched THAT MORNING.

All paid letters are to be received at the bar of the Lobby, entering by the northmoſt door, where letters are given out.

And all unpaid letters and franked packets to be thrown in at the openings made for that purpoſe in the middle window fronting the ſtreet.

By order of the Poſtmaſter General,

DAVID ROSS, Secretary.

To continue for ten Days, and poſitively no longer,

At STEPHENSON's EAST INDIA REPOSITORY, Head of Jack's Cloſe, nearly oppoſite to St John's Street, Canongate,

THE SALE of a Variety of INDIA MUSLINS, of all breadths and prices, and an excellent Aſſortment of BLACK SILK GROGRAMS and DOUBLE TAFFETIES, CHINTZ, and SHAUL HANDKERCHIEFS, with a number of other articles, fully expreſſed in hand-bills.

N. B. During the days of ſale, a beautiful variety of Ladies Spangled Shoes will be diſpoſed of.

☞ It is hoped thoſe ladies and gentlemen who are pleaſed to honour the proprietors with their commands, will take the earlieſt opportunity of ſupplying themſelves, as they never can be ſerved with articles ſo good in quality, and at ſo eaſy rates; and, to prevent trouble, the loweſt prices are marked on the goods, from which no abatement can be made.

Time of Sale from ten o'clock forenoon till ſix in the evening.

ESCAPED FROM KIRKCALDY PRISON.

WILLIAM PURRER Collier at Dyſart made his eſcape from the priſon of Kirkcaldy, on the 18th of May current. The Magiſtrates of Kirkcaldy offer a reward of FIVE GUINEAS for apprehending and ſecuring him in any ſecure priſon. He is a middle-ſized and middle-aged man, with ſhort black hair, and had on a blue coat and veſt, and black pluſh breeches.

HIGHLAND STOTS to be SOLD.

TO be SOLD at Coalſtoun, near Haddington, between Forty and Fifty HIGHLAND STOTS, that have been kept there during the winter. They are of a proper age for feeding, and in good condition.

A ROUP OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CATTLE, TIMBER, AND LABOURING UTENSILS.

TO be SOLD, by roup, at the Houſe of Roſſie, near Montroſe, upon Monday the 29th of May inſtant, and ſubſequent days, the Whole HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE in the houſe and offices at Roſſie: As alſo, about Seventy Head of BLACK CATTLE, the LABOURING UTENSILS of the farms of Roſſie, Balgove, and Balkeilly, and a conſiderable quantity of ASH and FIR WOOD, BLUE SLATE, and BRICKS.

The roup of the Houſehold Furniture will begin upon Monday the 29th of May, and that of the Cattle, Labouring Utenſils, &c. upon Thurſday the firſt of June, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and continue until all is ſold off.

Inventories of the Furniture to be ſeen at the houſe of Roſſie, and in the hands of William Baillie writer in Montroſe.

SALE of a TACK.

TO be expoſed to public roup and ſale, within the houſe of John Short, vintner in Perth, upon Friday the ſeventh day of July next, betwixt the hours of three and four afternoon,

A SUBSET of a TACK of the farm and poſſeſſion of WOODHEAD of ABERDALGIE, lying within the pariſh of Aberdalgie, and ſhire of Perth, granted by the Right Honourable Thomas Earl of Kinnoul, to and in favours of David Young coppерſmith, late bailie of Perth, for nineteen years from and after the term of Martinmas 1770, for the whole years of the ſaid tack to run after Martinmas next.

The principal tack, and articles and conditions of roup, to be ſeen in the hands of Andrew Melliſs and Peter Duff, merchants in Perth, truſtees for the creditors of ſaid David Young.

To be LET for one or more years,
And to be entered to immediately,

THE HOUSE, Offices, Garden, and Inclosure,

at the back of the Meadow, being the second entry to the east of the middle Walk, presently possessed by Lord Auchinleck. To be seen on Tuesdays and Fridays, between twelve and two o'clock.

For further particulars, apply to Colquhoun Grant writer to the signet.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Messf. George Kyde and James Bell, merchants in Aberbrothwick, Trustees nominated by the deceased Contener John Milne, and Margaret Keith his spouse, executors of the deceased Provost Alexander Keith merchant in Aberbrothwick, intend, betwixt and the first day of June next, to lay before the legatees of the said John Milne and Margaret Keith, a state of the funds in their hands, and to pay the said legatees what they may at that time have recovered thereof; such persons, therefore, as have claims upon the said John Milne himself, or as representing the said Alexander Keith, will please lodge notes of the same in the hands of the said Trustees betwixt and the said first day of June next, that measures may be taken for their payment; certifying those who fail, that the funds will be paid to the legatees, and they cut off from having any share thereof.

All persons indebted to the said John Milne himself, or as executor of the said Alexander Keith, are desired to pay in the same to the said Trustees, before the said first of June next, otherwise they will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour.

SALE of LANDS in Mid-Lothian and Peebles-Shire.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 19th day of July next, between the hours of four and six afternoon,

The Lands of NEWHALL and CARLOPS, with the coal and lime on these lands, lying contiguous within the parishes of Pennycuik and Linton, along the side of the turnpike-road leading from Edinburgh to Linton, and twelve miles from Edinburgh. The free rent of the lands of Newhall is about 280 l. Sterling, without including the lawn about the house, garden, dens, and plantations, which are extensive. On Newhall there is a good mansion house, and water brought into it with lead pipes, and a cistern at the house, a new built court of offices. It is pleasantly situated on a fine trouting river, and the plantations are in a thriving condition, and very valuable. The free rent of the lands of Carlops, including the rent of the coal and lime on both, is 347 l. 13 s. 3 d. Sterling. They lie contiguous to Newhall. The farm-houses on both are newly built, and in condition. The lands of Newhall hold of the Crown, and afford a freehold qualification in the county of Mid-Lothian. The lands of Carlops hold of a subject superior.

The title-deeds, tacks of the farms, and articles of sale may be seen in the hands of James Kay writer in Edinburgh; and William Ramage at Ninemile Burn will shew the grounds.

LANDS TO LET.

TO be SET by public roup, within the house of Mrs Mitchell vintner in Torryburn, upon Thursday the 1st of June next, betwixt the hours of ten and eleven in the forenoon, The Farm of PURVISHALL, consisting of about 66 acres, being part of the Lands of Crombie, lying near to Torryburn, in the shire of Fife, for three years from the term of Martinmas next; and also about 49 acres of Land, possessed by John Fither, and lying contiguous to the said farm of Purvishall. There is a good dwelling-house and office-houses upon the farm of Purvishall, and the ground is all inclosed.

The articles and conditions of roup to be seen in the hands of John Bruce writer in Edinburgh; and Robert Anderson, tenant at Crombie, will shew the ground.

Not to be repeated.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Lands of GOSPERTRIE, lying in the parish of Strathmiglo, and shire of Fife; and the Lands of BALNETHILL, in the parish of Portmoak, and shire of Kinross.

These lands are situated within three miles of Kinross, and in the neighbourhood of other market towns; they are very extensive, of a good soil, and capable of great improvement, which, from their vicinity to lime, coal, free-stone, &c. may be carried on at a moderate expence.

The present yearly rent is about 155 l. sterling, free of all deductions. But as the leases, some of which are of long endurance, expire with this and next crop, a very considerable rise may with certainty be depended on, offers having already been made.

Both estates hold feu of subjects superior.

The proprietor has right to the teinds; and there is an old valuation of the lands of Gospertrie.

The title-deeds are in the hands of James Thomson writer the signet, who will inform of further particulars.

N. B. If these lands are not sold between and the 1st of November next, they will be LET in different farms, for 19 years from Martinmas 1781.

SALE OF LANDS IN EAST LOTHIAN.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 5th day of July next, between the hours of five and six afternoon,

THE Lands and Estate of ST GERMAINS,

comprehending the lands of St Germains, Chesterhall, and Greendikes, lying within the parishes of Tyanent and Gladsmuir, constabulary of Haddington, and shire of Edinburgh. The estate consists of full 400 acres of exceeding good arable land, all inclosed and subdivided, partly with stone-wall, and partly with hedge and ditch; and there is a field of coal in the ground of three seams, which may be wrought to great advantage. The lands are pleasantly situated in a fine country, eleven miles east of Edinburgh, five from Haddington, and two from Prestonpans, command a fine prospect of the Frith and opposite coast of Fife, and are in the near neighbourhood of plenty of lime. A considerable part were in the proprietor's natural possession, in high cultivation, and may be entered to immediately after the sale; the rest are let to substantial tenants. Putting a moderate value on the grounds in the proprietor's possession, the free yearly rent amounts to about L. 380 Sterling; and the lands afford a freehold qualification in the county of Haddington.

There is an exceeding good substantial mansion-house on the estate, lately repaired, which may accommodate a large family, and suitable offices, all in good repair; a remarkable good garden of two acres, with walls stocked with fruit-trees of the best kinds, and a hot-house. There is also a pigeon-house, porter's lodge, &c.

The place is in complete order, and done up with with great taste.

The title-deeds, articles of sale, a plan and measurement of the lands, may be seen in the hands of William Ramsay clerk to the signet; to whom any person inclining to purchase by private bargain may apply.

BEAUME DE VIE.

By his MAJESTY's Patent.

THE great number of extraordinary Cures daily performed by this most efficacious Medicine, accounts of which are sent from all parts of the British dominions, render it unnecessary to lavish encomiums on its salutary effects: Suffice therefore it to say, that the BEAUME, by its cordial, attenuating, and detergent powers, fortifies the stomach and bowels, and by procuring a good digestion, purifies the blood and juices, and gives vigour to the whole constitution.—To these qualities the faculty attribute its having proved so eminently serviceable in gouty, rheumatic, scorbutic, languid, nervous, and hypocondriac cases: and hence also they account for its being so particularly beneficial in FEMALE DISORDERS; and such as are incident to the Constitution in Spring and Fall.

N. B. To prevent counterfeits, the bottles are each signed by

W. NICOLL, (Vender.) T. BECKET, (a Proprietor.)

The Beaume de Vie is sold by W. Nicoll, No. 51, St Paul's Churchyard, at 3 s. per bottle, with directions.——The Beaume is also appointed to be sold by Messrs. HUSBAND, ELDER, and CO. at Edinburgh; Mr Leslie at Aberdeen; Mr Nicoll at Dundee; Mr Morison at Perth; Mr Gore and Mr Williamson at Liverpool; Mr Slack, and Mr Saint and Co. at Newcastle; Mr Etherington and Mr Tessyman at York; Messf. Ware and Son at Whitehaven; and Mr Potts at Dublin.

FARM in the Carse of Gowrie to LET.

TO be LET for such a number of years as shall be agreed on, the entry to the houses, grass, and yards at Whitsunday 1781, and to the arable land at the separation of the crop 1781 from the ground,

That rich and extensive FARM, lying on the west side of the town of Balledgarno, in the parish of Inchture and shire of Perth, presently possessed by Patrick Kinninmond. This farm will be let either altogether, or in two separate farms, as offerers shall incline.

Written proposals may be given in to the proprietor at Drimmie, who will order a proper person to shew the farms; or to William Ramsay clerk to the signet, Edinburgh.——Not to be repeated.

JUDICIAL SALE.

THERE is to be SOLD, by authority of the Court of Session, upon Tuesday the 11th day of July next, betwixt the hours of four and eight o'clock afternoon, in the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills,

The WHOLE SUBJECTS belonging to GEORGE CHALMERS of Pittencrieff, merchant in Edinburgh, in the Lots following, viz.

LOT I.

The Lands and Barony of PITTENCRIEFF, in the county of Fife, situated about twelve miles from Edinburgh, with the adjoining lands of Mounthooly, Luscar, Dramtuthill, Clune, and Goukhall: Also, the mills and mill-lands of Dunfermline, with sundry feu-duties, acres, and tenements in and about that town and abbey, with the growing timber and plantations on the forefaid lands, exclusive of the coal and ironstone excepting as in the next lot.

The yearly free rental of the estates is 1514 l. 18 s. 2½ d.; and the proven value and upset-price, including that of grown wood, and above 60 acres of plantations, with building ground in and around the town of Dunfermline, and some old buildings and areas is L. 35269 14 6

LOT II.

The whole of the Coals and ironstone under the said lands, and the Coals under the lands of Wester Baldridge (excepting those under and 30 fathoms round the mansion-house thereof, and excepting about 230 Scots acres round the house of Pittencrieff, and 10 acres round that of Clune, and also excepting the coals under the lands of Mounthooly, which belong to Robert Wellwood of Garvock, Esq;) with all usual privileges for working and transporting the coal and iron-stone, on payment of surface damages, and particularly with the power of making a main waggon-road through the lands, but restricted to a track, as marked upon the plan of the estates, and with a power to communicate the use of the said road to the collieries of Urquhart, Baldridge, and Balmule, in terms of an anterior contract made by Mr Chalmers and the respective proprietors, with an assignment also to the said contract respecting waggon-ways, and to all other contracts and agreements he or those from whom he derives right have made for coal-roads, the delivery of coals, or the communications of levels with the harbour of Bruchaven, coal-folds, ware-house, and other buildings: Also, the adjoining farm of Wester Rosyth, containing 64 Scots acres or thereabouts, the proven rental of which farm, free of all deductions and land-tax is, 64 l. 13 s. 7 d.; together with the benefit of the tack of Windylaw, of which there are 28 years to run, and of the minister of Inverkeithing's glebe during his incumbency, both adjoining to Wester Rosyth.

The proven value of this lot, and at which it is to be set up, is as follows, viz.

The collieries,	L. 5000	0 0
Farm of Wester Rosyth,	1422	18 10
Windylaw and glebe-leases,	100	0 0
Proven value of Lot II.	L. 6522	18 10

The collieries contain inexhaustible quantities, and of the best qualities of the three great kinds of coal known in the island, viz. The Large open Scotch and Hartley kind, the Newcastle or Rich Running sort, and the Welch or Stone kind without smoke, which sell for drying malt at about double price of other coals. And the small or refuse of all these coals (except the Newcastle running kind) pass coast-ways as culm, at the low duty of 12 d. a chalder, which is a very great advantage to a large colliery.

The two first sorts have water levels drove up to them at a very great expence, which are capable of clearing many millions of tons. In some of the fields there are 7 seams already discovered, from 2 to 8 feet thick, at the depth of only 30 fathoms from the surface, and, in the opinion of the most skilful persons, no coals can be wrought and sold on the bank at less expence. The distance of the works from the harbour is from two and a half to four English miles, and the ground will admit of a convenient waggon-way. There is 18 feet water in ordinary spring tides in the harbour, and the depth may be increased by extending the pier, which has stone quarries just by it.

The surface of coal and iron-stone grounds, including the estate of Wester Baldridge, and some large feus, is 1000 acres, or thereabouts.

The estate is all divided into regular inclosures, and generally well sheltered with thriving wood. The mansion-house and adjoining lands situated near the old palace and abbey, command most agreeable and extensive prospects, and a winding rivulet which has steep-wooded banks, and many water-falls, passes through the park; so that the situation is beautiful beyond description. The valued rent of the lands holding of the Crown is 1594 l. 2 s. 8 d. Scots; those of Clune, Goukhall, and the town mills hold of subjects superior, and the entries are low taxed. There is a right to the tithes of the whole lands, excepting a few borough acres which are valued, and the whole land-tax is uncommonly small.

The estates contain about 1200 Scots acres, the rental was much higher a few years ago, and a good part of the lands, being in grass and high condition, may soon advance again, and a considerable rise may be daily expected from the building grounds in and around the populous manufacturing town (on which various new streets are going on), and from the working of the collieries, and other circumstances.

The house is a substantial convenient building of 10 rooms, with several bed-closets, and no value is put upon it, nor upon a complete and elegant set of new offices, pigeon-house, and garden-wall, which have cost above 1200 l. within these few years, nor upon the reserved coal, iron-stone, and various free-stone quarries near the town. The upset price of the lands and collieries are, at least, fifteen thousand pounds Sterling under what they have cost the proprietor, including the expence of the levels and large bridge of communication, for continuing the high street of Dunfermline into the lands; of this, those inclining to purchase may, if they please, see full evidence.

LOT III.

The inclosed Lands of HERMITAGE, with the tithes thereof, lying in the parish of South Leith, whereof two acres hold feu of the Earl of Moray, for payment of 6 d. yearly, and doubling it for an entry, and about 41 acres of the Trinity Hospital, for payment of 112 bolls 2 firlots 3 pecks of barley, and 3 l. 5 d Sterling, in money. The barley is payable in kind, or in the option of the vassal, by the fiar-prices of Mid Lothian, at Lammas old stile yearly, after the respective crops. In ascertaining the value, it is computed at 12 s. 6 d. a-boll, which is supposed favourable for the purchasers, the entry, on the whole, for heirs, is taxed at 61 l. 5 s. only, and for singular successors, at a year's feu-duty. The superiors also pay the land-tax, and all public burdens. The lands are of excellent quality, and the situation very pleasant, and proper for villas and houses on the sides of the roads. This lot is to be exposed in the parcels, and at the proven values, and upset prices, and subject to the feu-duties following, viz.

I. The large elegant and commodious Mansion-house and offices, with the gardens, barren timber, and two small grass inclosures, as possessed by the Countess of Fife, and containing about 8½ Scots acres, with some servitude on the adjoining lots. Gross rent 120 l. proportion of the above whole feu-duty in money and barley, valued at 12 s. 6 d. a-boll, 15 l. 12 s. 3 d. 9-12ths free rent 94 l. 7 s. 8 d. 3-12ths, which is to be set up at 18 years purchase, being the proven value, and is - - - L. 1698 18 4

The house may be viewed on Wednesdays and Fridays, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

N. B. The houses, fruit, and other walls on this possession, have cost above 2500 l.

II. Robert Watt's Feu, consisting of about 3 acres, 26 falls; and on which there are several new houses. Gross rent 23 l. 14 s. 9 d. feu-duty as above 5 l. 1 s. 3 d 10-12ths. Free rent 18 l. 13 s. 5 d. 2-12ths, to be set up at 15 years purchase, and is - - - - 280 1 5

III. James Alison's late feu, a Garden, with a large new house thereon, containing about 4 acres 1 rood 6½ falls. Gross rent 34 l. 10 s. 2 d. feu-duty 7 l. 7 s. 3 d. 4-12ths, free rent 27 l. 2 s 10 d. 8-12ths, to be set up at 15½ years purchase, is - - - - 420 14 9

IV. West Low Park, in the proprietor's possession, containing 4½ acres. Gross rent 34 l. feu-duty 7 l. 5 s. 1 d. 9-12ths; free rent 26 l. 14 s. 10 d. 6-12ths; to be set up at 18 years purchase, is - - - - 481 7 4

N. B. There is a good deal of barren timber, from 25 to 40 years old, on this parcel, with a very copious spring of water in the centre of the field, thought sufficient to serve an ordinary town; and there is a fruit-wall round the north and east sides of it, which, with the west wall and gate, have cost above 250 l.

V. William Glover's Feu, on which houses are built, containing 6 falls. Gross rent 3 l. feu-duty 12 s. 9 d. 9-12ths; free rent 2 l. 7 s. 2 d. 3-12ths; to be set up at 20 years purchase, is - - - - 47 3 9

These two last parcels are intended to be set up together, as the large one has a servitude on the other.

VI. Alexander Wallace's late Feu, with various houses thereon, one of which lets at 10 l. 10 s. containing 5 acres 3 roods 11 falls. Gross rent 38 l. 11 s feu duty 8 l. 4 s. 8 d. free rent 30 l 7 s. 4 d. to be set up at 15 years purchase, is 455 10 0

VII. William Finlayson's late Feu, with two new houses thereon, worth from 10 l. to 12 l. a-year, containing 4 acres. Gross rent 23 l. feu-duty 4 l. 18 s. 2 d. 3-12ths; free rent 18 l. 11 s. 9 d. 9-12ths; to be set up at 17 years purchase, is 307 10 9

VIII. William Wright's Feu, a Nursery containing 5 acres. Gross rent 26 l. 5 s. feu-duty 5 l. 12 s. 1 d. free rent 20 l. 12 s. 11 d.; to be set up at 17 years purchase, is 350 19 7

N. B. There is a very copious spring in the centre of this lot.

IX. Robert Wilson's Feu, with houses thereon, containing 4 acres. Gross rent 22 l. feu-duty 4 l. 13 s. 11 d. 1-12th; free rent 17 l. 6 s. 0 d. 11-12ths; to be set up at 16 years purchase, is - - - - 276 17 2

X. Peter Stephen's late Feu, and a house thereon (which lets at 4 l.) containing 4 acres. Gross rent 22 l. Feu-duty for two of the acres, to the Earl of Moray, 6 d. Sterling, and to the Hospital 4 l. 13 s. 5 d. 1-12th; free rent 17 l. 6 s. 0 d. 11-12ths; to be set up at 16½ years purchase, is 285 10 3

A mutual high wall with Hawk Hill is the south march of the two last feus.

Proven value of Lot Third, L. 4604 13 7

LOT IV.

The following SUBJECTS in the New Exchange of Edinburgh, all most substantially built and elegantly finished, to be set up in the undermentioned parcels:

I. A DWELLING HOUSE, presently possessed by Mr Alexander Wood, surgeon, containing a large kitchen with a pipe of water, and 13 rooms, with many closets and other conveniencies, all light and well aired. There are besides several neat rooms in the garrets, two of them with vents. The principal storey of twelve feet in height, is remarkably convenient and elegant, and has a water closet.

There are several convenient cellars properly fitted up, entering within the stair, which has a door also to Allan's Close; together with a large shop in the first storey, consisting of two fire rooms and a light closet. The rent of both 80 l.; and the proven value and upset price L. 1000 0 0

The house may be seen on Tuesdays and Fridays, from 12 to two o'clock.

II. A large SHOP and WAREHOUSE, consisting of several apartments, two of them 17 feet high in the east wing, possessed by Messf. Steuart and Stoddart, on a lease to Whitsunday 1781; rent 50 l.; and upset price 660 0 0

III. TWO SHOPS, high and low, entering from the court, possessed by Mr James Clerk on a lease to Whitsunday 1782; rent 23 l.; upset price 260 0 0

IV. A LAIGH SHOP or HOUSE in the south-east corner of the Court, possessed by Peter Mathieson, formerly by Hugh Cameron; rent 4 l. 15 s. upset price 40 0 0

V. A LAIGH SHOP or HOUSE immediately north of the above, formerly possessed by Daniel Cameron, now by Mrs Campbell; rent 6 l. 15 s.; upset price 60 0 0

VI. A LAIGH SHOP or HOUSE next to ditto, possessed by Peter Cumming; rent 4 l.; upset price 40 0 0

VII. A LAIGH SHOP or HOUSE immediately adjoining to the above, possessed by Mr James Clerk; rent 4 l. upset price 35 0 0

VIII. A LAIGH SHOP or HOUSE immediately adjoining to the above, being the northmost, formerly possessed by Baillie Grieve, now by Mr William Murray; rent 4 l.; upset price 40 0 0

IX. A HIGH SHOP immediately above the preceeding, lately possessed by Mayleſtone and Company; rent 11 l.; upset price, 105 0 0

N. B. This and the five before mentioned shops have all vents and back windows to Allan's Close.

X. A SHOP, the first storey entering from the passage into the court on the east side, possessed by Bailie Torry; rent 8 l.; price 85 0 8

XI. A large, elegant, and convenient SHOP, containing two intersoles entering from the high street, possessed by Mr James Carfrae, upon a lease to Whitsunday 1784; rent 30 l.; upset price 400 0 0

XII. A DWELLING HOUSE in the east wing entering from Allan's Close, consisting of a kitchen, a large room, and several closets, lately possessed by William Burnet chairman; rent 5 l.; upset price 36 0 0

XIII. Two large VAULTS below the court of the New Exchange, entering by Allan's Close, lately possessed by Charles Spalding and Mrs M'Dermaid; rent 7 l. upset price 75 0 0

XIV. Two large VAULTS adjoining, formerly possessed by David Morton, now by Mr John Anderson; rent 8 l. upset price 75 0 0

Proven value of lot 4th, L. 2911 0 0

LOT V.

A TACK of the farm of Hilton, in the barony of Rosyth, and county of Fife, for 28 years after Martinmas 1779, for which there is payable, over and above the rent to the Earl of Hopetoun the proprietor, 15 l. Sterling annually to George Chalmers, by the obligation of Messf. Abraham Newton of Currie hill and John Newton his eldest son, possessors of the farm.

The proven value and upset price of which is 230 l.

LOT VI.

A TACK of the lands and estate of Bantaskine, lying in the parish of Falkirk, and shire of Stirling, of which there is 12 years to run after Martinmas 1779; and there is payable yearly to the said George Chalmers therefor, besides the proprietor's rent, 108 l. 17 s. 4 d. 4-12ths. The proprietor is also obliged to pay to the tenant, at the expiration of the lease, for the inclosing and subdividing the whole lands, which, except a few acres round the mansion-house, has been all done during the currency of the tack; and also for a new steading of houses, and a proportion of some plantations, as all these may be valued at the expiration of the said lease. The proven value and upset price of this tack is 650 l.

The title-deeds of the estates, the rentals, and plans of those in Fife, with the articles and conditions of sale, will be seen in the hands of Messf. John Callendar depute clerk of Session, and William Anderson clerk to the signet.

Adam Paterson, overseer upon the estates at Dunfermline, will shew the premisses in Fifeshire: and Alexander Marr gardener on the south side of Leith Links, those at Hermitage.

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